

Managua expels 3 U.S. diplomats

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua said Monday it was expelling three American diplomats whom it accused of plotting to destabilise the leftist Sandinist government by methods including assassination of top officials. A Foreign Ministry communiqué, published in Monday's official Sandinist Party newspaper Baricada, said the three American diplomats "without a doubt... were developing a growing activity aimed at destabilising the Nicaraguan government." The diplomats were identified as Political Counsellor Linda Pfeifer, First Secretary David Noble Grier and Second Secretary Ermila Loretta Rodriguez. "Among the criminal actions they were planning was that of organising assassination attempts against the life of Sandinist leaders and top Nicaraguan government officials," said the statement in Baricada.

Spells 150

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Palestinian meeting to change venue

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A United Nations conference on Palestinian rights, originally due to be held in Paris, will be transferred to either Geneva or Vienna, an official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Monday. The PLO U.N. observer, Zehdi Terzi, told a press conference the meeting, set for Aug. 16 to 27, would take place on time.

Salem off to U.S.

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elias Salem left Beirut Monday en route for Washington and talks with U.S. officials on how to revive efforts to remove foreign forces from Lebanon. Officials said he would meet Secretary of State George Shultz, architect of a troop withdrawal agreement signed last month by Lebanon and Israel but rejected by Syria.

Accident kills UNIFIL soldier

BEIRUT (R) — A Dutch soldier serving with United Nations forces in southern Lebanon was killed Monday when a gun was discharged accidentally. U.N. officials said he was serving with the 11-nation United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which patrols the south.

Iraqi leader meets Romanian minister

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein met Romanian Interior Minister George Honoseanu Monday and discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and means of further developing them," the Iraqi News Agency reported.

Bulgarian president starts Turkish visit

ANKARA (R) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov arrived in Ankara Monday for a four-day official visit to discuss regional developments, Balkan cooperation and bilateral relations. Turkey's military ruler General Kenan Evren was at Ankara airport to greet Mr. Zhivkov, whose party included Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov and Foreign Trade Minister Christo Christov.

Turkey executes two

ANKARA (R) — Two Turkish right-wing extremists convicted of murdering four left-wingers during factional strife in 1979 have been executed in the Aegean city of Izmir, the semi-official Anatolian news agency said Monday. The two men were hanged in Izmir's Buca Prison early Sunday.

Papandreou to visit Spain in July

MADRJD (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is to pay an official visit to Spain from July 6 to 8 at the invitation of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, a Foreign Office spokesman said. The two leaders will discuss bilateral issues including Spain's entry into the European Community and its membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, he added.

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Schools, businesses remain closed Lebanese strike on invasion anniversary

BEIRUT (R) — Shops and schools closed in many parts of Lebanon Monday in a protest to mark the emotional first anniversary of Israel's invasion of the country.

Lebanese troops, fearing student disturbances, moved armoured vehicles on to the tense campus of Beirut's American University and barred reporters from entering.

University officials said classes were suspended. Lebanese soldiers earlier broke up arguments between students over calls to boycott classes, they said.

U.S. Marines, part of a four-nation peace force in Beirut, reinforced their foot patrols in the poor southern suburbs in expectation of attacks, a Marine spokesman said.

The usual Israeli military vehicles, carrying soldiers to and from Israel to positions north of Sidon, regularly passed through the town but there was no sign of Israeli foot patrols which have become a common sight.

There were overflights by Israeli jets but these, too, are commonplace.

A handful of Israeli soldiers, along with Maj. Haddad's men,

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli Labour demands probe into Lebanon war

TEL AVIV (R) — The opposition Labour Party Monday called for an official inquiry into last year's war in Lebanon as Israel marked the first anniversary of its invasion of the neighbouring state.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim has rejected the idea of such an investigation, saying the conduct of the war was democratic with the cabinet approving all steps.

The Labour Party pressed for a Knesset (parliament) debate later this week on a motion calling for establishment of a state commission to investigate the government's conduct of the war.

(Continued on page 3)

Soviet Jewish group says emigration figures juggled

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A group of prominent Soviet Jews Monday accused Zionist groups of juggling figures which show that large numbers of Jews wish to leave the Soviet Union.

"We have faced this kind of juggling of figures all along," first deputy chairman of the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee, Samuel Zivs, said.

Speaking at a news conference on behalf of the committee, Mr. Zivs said Zionist groups had undertaken a campaign of sending in false applications for visas to Israel and figures for those wishing to leave were based on the number of these applications.

"Applications are sent in for people who have no relations in Israel and occasionally for non-existent people," he said.

Chairman of the committee, General David Dragunsky, told the news conference: "The time is now for us to make more concerted efforts to counter international Zionism and to rebuff the anti-Soviet campaigns it mounts."

Mr. Zivs said reasons for the fall

Rabat cautiously hopeful OAU can convene summit

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Morocco expressed cautious optimism Monday that the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) ill-fated 19th summit conference would eventually take place in Addis Ababa after two aborted attempts to hold it in Libya last year.

The conference was scheduled to hold its formal opening session later Monday but conference sources did not expect it to get under way until a compromise solution emerged on the Western Sahara issue.

Heads of delegation, including some 30 presidents, were locked in behind-the-scenes consultations aimed at avoiding a collapse of the 20-year-old pan-African body because of the thorny Western Saharan problem.

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein, who returned to Amman Monday after visits to Baghdad and Abu Dhabi, is received at the airport by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Prince Hamzah (Petra photo)

King returns after talks in Baghdad, Abu Dhabi

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Monday from Abu Dhabi at the end of a three-day visit which took him to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

King Hussein held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad and UAE President Zayed ibn Sultan Al Nahayan in Abu Dhabi on the overall situation in the Arab World and the "nature of the challenges facing the Arab Nation," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

"An assessment of the issues of the hour in the area and the military situation on the Iran-Iraq war front as well as the efforts made to end the war was also made," Petra said.

King Hussein also discussed with the Iraqi and UAE leaders

Lebanese crisis, the Palestinian issue and Jordan's relations with Iraq and the UAE, Petra said.

The King was met on arrival at Amman Airport by Her Majesty Queen Noor. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, senior officials and the Iraqi and the UAE charge d'affaires in Amman.

The delegation, which accompanied the King on the visits, including Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, returned home with him.

Rydbeck alarmed over refugees' safety

VIENNA (R) — A senior United Nations official said Monday he was greatly concerned about the security of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and that relief work there was still suffering from last year's Israeli invasion.

More than 30 refugees had been killed since January, some by unidentified armed groups, Olof Rydbeck, head of the Vienna-based U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) told Reuters.

"Since January and February there has been an alarming development with many killings and harassment," said Mr. Rydbeck, who returned from visits to Lebanon and Syria last month.

An UNRWA spokesman said the agency had appealed to the Israeli government last week for

Arafat due in New Delhi today

NEW DELHI (R) — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is due in New Delhi Tuesday for talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the Middle East, a PLO representative said Monday. Faycal Aoudia, who heads the PLO mission in Delhi, dismissed speculation that Mr. Arafat's 24-hour visit was aimed at trying to win non-aligned support for his leadership following a mutiny in his Fateh guerrilla group. Mrs. Gandhi is chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. Mr. Arafat, who is now in Saudi Arabia, has also visited Romania on a tour apparently designed to win Arab and Soviet bloc support in his dispute with the Fateh dissidents. Mr. Aoudia said Mr. Arafat's talks with Mrs. Gandhi were expected to centre on non-aligned efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue.

Arab leaders move to end Fateh mutiny

DAMASCUS (R) — Radical and conservative Arab states and the Arab League's secretary-general all attempted to stop the infighting in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Monday in a flurry of diplomatic activity in Damascus.

President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria saw a delegation from Yasser Arafat's troubled mainstream Fateh group and George Habash, leader of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). PLO sources said.

Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz stressed the importance of Palestinian unity in a meeting with the speaker of the PLO's parliament-in-exile, according to the Palestinian news agency WAFA.

In separate talks, Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi also on a mission to Damascus, met hardliners opposed to Mr. Arafat's moderate policies. PLO sources said.

Mr. Habash, one of the PLO's top ideologists, told reporters after meeting the Algerian president that they talked about ways to heal the current rift in Fateh and the PLO "without resorting to arms."

In a statement released later, Mr. Habash said he proposed a meeting between the Central Committee of Fateh and other commando factions to help settle

the PLO's differences.

He said he made the suggestion in meetings both with the Algerian president and Mr. Klibi.

The aim of this idea was to maintain "democratic dialogue and non-use of military action to ensure internal reform, whether within Fateh or the PLO as a whole," Mr. Habash added.

The dissidents, who began their rebellion last month, have attacked Mr. Arafat as being too moderate and want an armed struggle against Israel. They have called for the abandonment of President Reagan's Middle East peace plan and other such peace moves.

The Algerian president Sunday night described the split as regrettable and pledged to help the Palestinians unite.

Until now most Arab leaders have stayed silent on the PLO's troubles—apart from Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi who has praised the dissidents and given them full support.

Col. Qaddafi has been blamed by Mr. Arafat for stirring up the revolt, which claimed several killed and many wounded when rival groups clashed in eastern Lebanon last weekend.

In a statement believed to be connected to the Fateh split, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei arrived in Damascus

(Continued on page 3)

Arafat, Fahd hold talks

JEDDAH (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday discussed the Middle East situation and developments in the region, the Saudi Press Agency said.

It seemed the meeting was attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and the PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, Rafiq Al Natsheh, but gave no other details.

It was expected, however, that Mr. Arafat would have briefed the Saudi monarch on a four-week old mutiny in his Fateh guerrilla group

threatening his leadership.

King Fahd last week called on the rebellious leaders to settle their differences and unify their ranks.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Arafat told a meeting of about 200 Palestinians that the PLO would continue to fight for the independence of Palestinian decision-making.

Mr. Arafat's trips appeared designed to win support for his policy against the dissidents in the movement, who are demanding a tougher political stand and armed struggle against Israel.

(Continued on page 3)

Libyan envoy shot

BEIRUT (R) — Libya's charge d'affaires in Lebanon was reportedly in "stable" condition Monday after being shot six times at point-blank range in a Beirut hotel.

Witnesses said the alleged gunman, Abdal Kader Ghoga, had walked into the Napoleon Hotel just off busy Hamra Street late Sunday night and was picking up his room key when a well-dressed young man fired eight shots at him. Only two of the bullets missed.

Security sources said the alleged gunman, Khaled Osman Alwan, was arrested at dawn when security men raided his home in west Beirut. They said Mr. Alwan had confessed to the shooting and the investigation was continuing.

The Beirut radio said Mr. Ghoga was still in the intensive care unit at the American University Hospital.

An organisation calling itself the "Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners" telephoned a news agency in Beirut and claimed responsibility for the attack.

The statement said the government was taking measures to help the families of all those who were killed and "liquidate the remains of the accident."

Announcements of Soviet accidents invariably refer to aid being given to the injured as well, and the omission from the statement suggested that all those on board the ship had been killed.

The statement gave no indication of what had happened to the ship, although the fact that there was no reference to it sinking suggested that something such as a fire or explosion may have occurred.

The English-language service of the TASS news agency said in a later report that the ship had been "wrecked" but also gave no further details.

The Volga River is several kilometres wide at Ulyanovsk, which is the birthplace of Lenin.

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FEATURES

Egyptian Arab horses are the best in the world

By Liz Thurgood

He who possesses an Arabian mare and cares for her generously, God would in turn be generous to him. But he who misreats his mare, God would likewise punish him. Prophet Mohammad

Few people are more devoted to their horses than the Egyptians, whose government is providing £E 200,000 (\$244,000) a year to preserve and refine what is becoming widely known as the Egyptian Arab.

The bloodstock venture is supervised by the Egyptian Agricultural Organisation (EAO), which is affiliated to the Agriculture Ministry. It is based at El-Zahraa, just north of Cairo, where some of the world's finest Arabs — all dish-faced, with flared nostrils and tails carried high — can be found living in paddocks and stables covering 65 feddans (155 hectares). The horses eat a total of seven tons of clover a day and five kilos each of dried barley, maize and soya cake with added

vitamins and minerals.

What makes the Egyptian Arab so special, says senior EAO official and chief veterinary officer Khalil Soliman, is its refinement, delicate bone structure and rounder eye. An EAO Arab can be recognised by an official marking which is freeze-branded on the neck, just under the mane.

Egyptians sniff at their neighbours' attempts to raise fine horses. Saudi Arabia, they say — where the Arabian originated in Najd — is more interested in Cadillac and Mercedes, while the horses in Jordan's royal stables are described as coarse, heavy-boned and possibly of mixed blood. One exception, the Egyptians concede, is Bahrain.

The horse has a long and venerable history in Egypt. Tomb paintings and inscriptions show that the pharaohs used horses as early as 1580 B.C., but it was not until the early nineteenth century that any serious effort was made to refine the Egyptian Arab.

The 250 horses — 30 stallions, 110 brood mares and assorted youngsters — at El Zahraa all

have Egyptian pedigrees dating back to 1898. This was the last year that any Arab horses from abroad were introduced to what was then the royal stables.

Pride of place at El Zahraa goes to Ikhmautoum and the 13-year-old Akthial, two priceless grey/white stallions who have sired only 25 offspring between them. Their yearlings can fetch as much as £70,000 on the international market.

Surplus colts and fillies are auctioned off every May. Most go to local racehorse owners because, despite its small size — between 14.2 and 15.3 hands — the horse has excellent stamina. Those born with defects — about one in every two or three years — are put down.

Although EAO's priority is to preserve the breed, 30-35 Egyptian Arabs are exported annually, mostly to the Americas, West Europe and Australia. Depending on the age and pedigree of the horses sold, exports earn EAO between \$500,000-1 million a year. Because of African horse disease, the U.K. places severe

restrictions on imports of Egyptian Arabs — the horses must remain in quarantine for six months in Europe and a further two months in the U.K. Others find their way abroad as gifts.

Although EAO does not regard the Middle East as a serious market, the Moroccan government bought four mares in 1965, and the Tunisians five mares and stallions in 1979. A year later a Saudi Arabian prince bought three stallions for his private stud.

Stud fees at El Zahraa range from £E 1 (\$1.20)-£E 50 (\$61). The EAO has a further 30 stallions at farms throughout the country where any farmer or breeder — or simply admirer — can have a mare covered free of charge.

Arabs generally prefer the grey/white Egyptian Arab, while foreigners go for bays or chestnuts. A black is rare; black Arab horses traditionally found little favour in desert warfare where they provided easy targets for the enemy.

— MEED Some of the world's finest horses are found in El-Zahraa, north of Cairo (MEED photo).



JORDAN MARKETPLACE

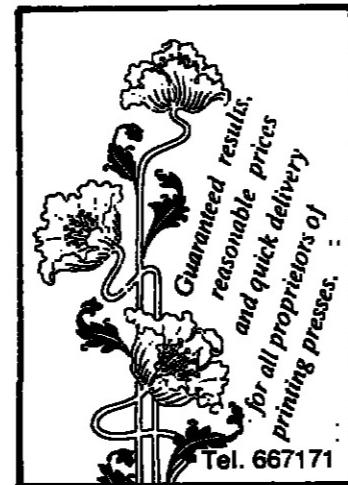
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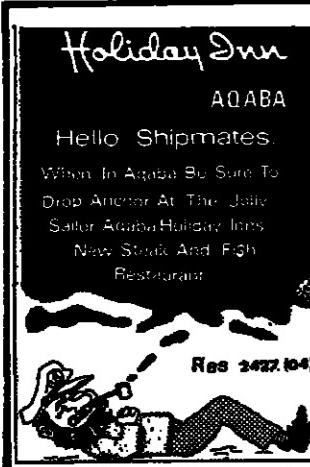
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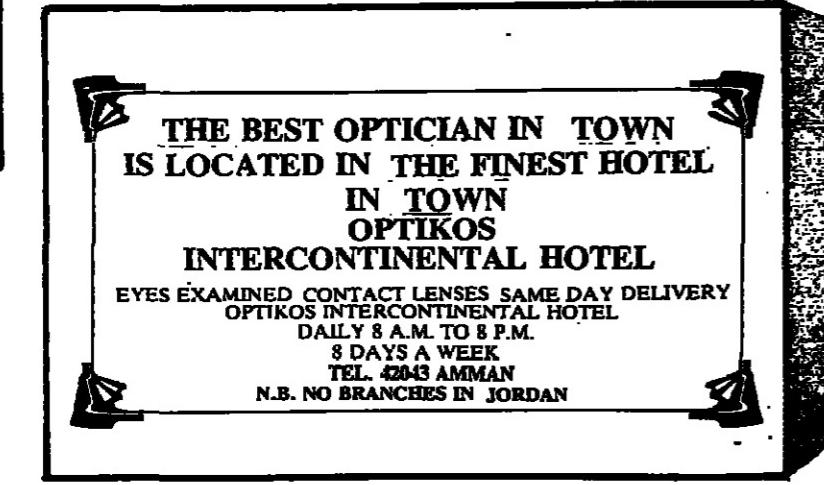
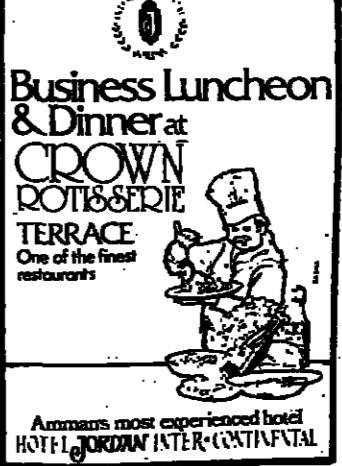
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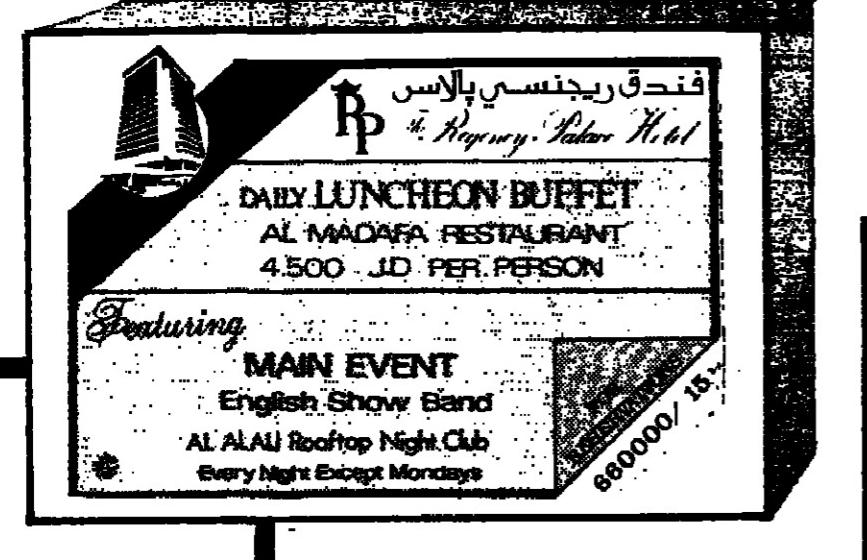
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UNRWA receives \$1/4m donation from Aramco

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees has received a cheque for \$250,000 from the Donation Committee of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) as its 1983 con-

tribution.

Of this amount, \$70,000 is specifically for professional university training, \$85,000 is earmarked for vocational training while \$85,000 is for use on other UNRWA programmes.

Momani aids Madaba estate

MADABA (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al-Momani agreed Monday to grant a JD 500,000 loan to the Madaba municipality to finance the first stage of a new industrial estate in the town.

The project, which is to cost over JD 1 million, will provide centralised services for those working in the area. The first stage will include the building of 150 shops, and the expected annual revenues will reach around JD 150,000.

Food show invite received

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce Monday received an invitation to attend the Arab food industry exhibition, which will be held in Sharjah on Nov. 11. The products of international companies specialised in the production of foodstuff machines and equipment will be shown during the exhibition.

The chamber has notified the relevant local Jordanian companies registered with it of the details.

The exhibition will be organised by the Arab Union of Foodstuff Industries in cooperation with the Federation of the United Arab Emirates Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Lebanese strike on invasion anniversary

(Continued from page 1) continued to man roadblocks for security checks on the outskirts of the town, particularly at the Awali River just to the north.

Beirut is the only part of the country controlled by the government of President Amin Gemayel, who is looking to U.S. diplomacy to rid his country of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Mr. Gemayel, careful not to widen the deep differences in the country over the Israeli invasion, has scheduled no activities to mark the anniversary.

There were no reports of any strikes in the strongholds of the right-wing Christians in east Beirut and the affluent towns along the coastline to the north.

The rightists are Israel's closest allies in Lebanon and say the Israelis did Lebanon a "service" by forcing their common foe, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) guerrillas, to withdraw from Beirut last summer.

In the Syrian-controlled areas of north and east Lebanon, all shops were closed, according to reports from the area.

Traders in the north were responding to a strike call from the two leading pro-Syrian politicians there, former President Suleiman Franjeh and ex-Prime Minister Rashid Karame.

Both are major figures in front of mainly leftist parties which have joined Syria in rejecting the Beirut government's Israeli troop withdrawal accord, signed on May 17. They say it harms Lebanese and Arab security.

Shiite leaders asked their followers, estimated to be Lebanon's largest religious group, to mark Monday as a "day of mourning", and in Beirut the strike was most marked in Shiite areas.

Lebanon's parliament

meantime debating the Israeli pullout accord in committee—its first move towards endorsing it. The single-chamber assembly is expected to spend several days discussing the document.

Syrian rejection has made the agreement a dead letter, but officials say they are still keen to have it ratified in the hope that Arab and U.S. diplomacy can modify the Syrian position.

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Caring little, too late

PHILIP Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, was Sunday quoted as saying that the defeat of Yasser Arafat by his opponents in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would not improve the prospects for Middle East peace and stability. The organisation would become more radical if the PLO chairman lost, Mr. Habib told reporters in Los Angeles, where he was that day to address a luncheon in aid of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

We do not know if the U.S. envoy will be coming back to this area after he participates in those meetings that America's top policy makers are holding in Washington this week to review or reassess the situation in the Middle East in general and the question of Lebanon in particular. But if he does return, we should be asking him what it is that his government has not done to undermine Palestinian moderation, as clearly represented by Mr. Arafat, and strengthen the hands of the radicals.

Those Arab officials to whom Mr. Habib may talk, if and when he is sent back to the region, may not want to make life difficult for him by asking too many or awesome questions on the split in Fatah, since the man apparently has never met or talked directly to a PLO official. They should, however, be asking why the special envoy, who rarely said something in public during many months of shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, should now go public in warning against a defeat for Mr. Arafat, when such a move could well be more detrimental to the PLO leadership than anything the U.S. has or has not done to prop up Palestinian moderation in the past. The U.S. should also be asked to look at its own policies which played a big role in fuelling the radical-moderate split in the PLO, and at the course of action Washington is now willing to take to avoid further radicalisation in both the Palestinian and Arab camps.

It is high time for the Americans to try and understand that moderation in the Middle East is daily being lost as a direct result of their own failure to grasp the basic issue of addressing the Palestine problem to the Palestinians directly.

Unless that happens, we say, and soon, the U.S. will find itself looking for a much lesser role to play and a heavier, somewhat more burdensome, debt to pay.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arbitration not arms

IT seems that the split in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance forces has widened and that those who tried to thwart the Palestinians' independence of action have ignored all appeals to stop interfering so that peaceful arbitration can be introduced. Needless to say, splitting the ranks of the Palestinian resistance is one of Israel's main objectives while undermining the political and military role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is likewise an American target. Thus we simply do not know what gains any Arab regime could achieve by splitting the PLO and, consequently, satisfying Israeli aims.

We realise that differences of opinion in any organisation is inevitable. But we cannot see how such differences can possibly be settled by force of arms, which is spilling Palestinian and Arab blood only metres away from the Israeli military position. It is naturally not difficult to point an accusing finger at the perpetrators of these incidents. Indeed the facts are well known. Nevertheless, we know that pointing such a finger will only complicate the situation rather than facilitating a settlement. We only hope that the pursuasion of reason and rationality will win out in the end, and that Palestinian unity will be saved before it is too late.

Al Dustour: King sets unity example

ARAB DISUNITY is reaching a point where Arabs are even resorting to violence against one another, while Israel is using its military superiority to commit further aggression against our kinsmen in the occupied territories. Under the present difficult circumstances which the Arab Nation is passing through, some of us might be tempted to act with indifference towards the daily changes which Israel is imposing on our brothers in the occupied territories. However, His Majesty King Hussein continues to articulate the feelings of his nation and shoulders his historic responsibility both on the domestic and pan-Arab levels. Consequently, King Hussein took the initiative to make a series of quick visits and meetings with a number of Arab leaders to explain Jordan's views in relation to these challenges and the overall Arab situation.

Arab cooperation is essential under any circumstances. But we are most in need of such coordination at present because of the threats against us, and the extent of the division in the Arab World. Thus King Hussein's visits are significant because his goal is a coordination and consultation which will attain a unified and effective Arab approach capable of neutralising every threat against the Arabs. The situation in Lebanon, in the occupied Arab territories and in the Iraq-Iran war with all its blood-letting, dictate that the Arabs should unify their ranks; for the price of such a failure will be horrendous both for us and future generations.

Sawt Al Shaab: Divisions perpetuate strife

HIS Majesty King Hussein's visit to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates is part of Jordan's effort to coordinate an Arab search for a solution to the Gulf war, the Lebanese crisis and the Israeli policy on the occupied Arab territories. The deteriorating position of the Arabs need be dealt with responsibly, and a thorough consideration by Arab leaders of the conditions prevailing in the region is the only way to extricate us from such a threatened position.

Protecting Iraqi territory, and guaranteeing Lebanon's independence are issues that cannot be tackled satisfactorily unless the whole Arab Nation uses its combined energy to support Iraq and Lebanon. To date Arab divisions have proved just as futile in the Gulf war as they have been in relation to Lebanon.

The present Jordanian moves and the actions of Saudi Arabia, it is hoped will break the ice in relation to inter-Arab relations. It is only regrettable that the post-Fez era has not witnessed any progress in Arab solidarity. The unanimous decisions taken at Fez have remained ineffective due to present Arab situation, and it is hoped that bilateral and multilateral contacts will lead to a better climate and more cooperative climate in the Arab World.

The deeper debate goes on

By Rami G. Khouri

If you've been reading the news for the past two weeks, you will have appreciated that there appears to be a problem within the ranks of Fatah, the largest and most important political group within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Press reports have talked about "the beginning of the end" for Mr. Yasser Arafat's position at the head of the PLO, while others treat the "mutiny" as Fatah as a much less important matter. I am intrigued, for starters, by the double standard that the West sets in reporting Palestinian affairs. When members of the British Labour Party break away from their party and set up a new Social Democratic Party, this is hailed as a timely example of the vibrant state of British democracy and political pluralism. When Congressman John Anderson ran for the presidency of the United States as an independent candidate in 1980, he was hailed as offering a "third choice" to the American people. When Jacques Chirac of France set up a new centreright political grouping to challenge the traditional strength of the Gaullists, he was hailed as a courageous leader who

enriches the political landscape of France. But when some people within Fatah promote a political line that differs from that of Mr. Arafat, they are mentioned in the context of a mutiny and a rebellion, and the debate shifts to the end of Mr. Arafat's rule or the break-up of the PLO as we know it. This is unfortunate and unhelpful, particularly at a time when the West needs to understand better the workings of Arab institutions.

A far more sober analysis is required if the true significance of the current effervescence within Fatah is to be appreciated for what it really is. I would add the following points to the discussion:

1. There has always been an active "left wing" within Fatah, but it has traditionally relied more on political action within the ranks of the organisation than on public action on a regional or international level. Because the world has not heard much from the left wing of Fatah does not mean it never existed. When it suddenly raises its head, it is branded a mutiny or a rebellion, when in reality it is only a more public expression of views that have always been presented within the councils of Fatah and the PLO at large.
2. It is important to remember that the left within Fatah was the group that effectively blocked a Jordan-PLO agreement in early April on a joint response to the Reagan initiative. As such, the Fatah leftists have very recently indicated their strength. When they go public, they are not necessarily rebelling. They are, simply, going public.

3. The left wing of Fatah has expressed a desire to continue the "armed struggle against Israel". While everybody realises that Palestinian military activity against Israel will not in itself bring the Israeli state to its knees, there is nevertheless an important if intangible psychological element that rides along with the continuation of "the armed struggle". This relates almost totally to an expression of the Palestinian will to continue fighting for a political entity, preferably a state (and a state confederated with Jordan, according to the recent decision of the Palestine National Council, the highest decision-making body of the Palestinian people). Western observers should not write off the Palestinian rhetoric of armed struggle as quickly as they do. In the same manner that the American revolutionary forces under General George Washington maintained their military struggle against the army of England in the 18th Century, the Palestinian psyche of armed struggle is an expression of political will more than it is an ironclad guarantor of military victory.

4. The events taking place

within Fatah are a microcosm of a broader political debate within the Palestinian nation as a whole, and, ultimately, of the state of affairs within the entire Arab World. There are great numbers of Arabs everywhere who sympathise with the expression of an intent to continue to confront one's enemies that is coming out of the left wing of Fatah these days. The fact that the established social-political order in the Arab World seems to have effectively ruled out making war or making peace with the perceived Israeli-American enemy inevitably leads to the kind of situation we see within Fatah today. Translated to its most basic elements, the Fatah "rebellion" is saying that there are Arabs who refuse to accept the humiliations that has been institutionalised so firmly in the early 1980s. It may be that this is the swan song of Arab nationalism, the last desperate but meaningless gasp of a political force that has sought for some 70 years to give meaning and substance to the concept of Arabs who are free, self-respecting and proud. On the other hand, this may be the start of yet another new era in the Arab quest for political and

economic independence and social rationality that traces its roots back to the Great Arab Revolt of Sharif Hussein in the Hijaz in the World War I years. It is shorthand to talk only of a "rebellion" within Fatah. In fact, the political dynamics at play within Fatah reflect a much broader debate that takes place in every Arab home, mind and heart in the whole Arab World. Does one fight? Does one compromise? Does one surrender gracefully? Does one have faith in America as a mediator? Does one have faith in one's own people, resources and will? Does one give credence to the concept of Arabism? It is a brutal irony that such a debate sees its most dramatic expression among Palestinian forces who are stationed in one Arab state, under the aegis of another Arab state, in the face of an occupying Israeli army, and under a Palestinian political leadership that is diffused throughout the Arab World.

Almost 20 years after it was established, Fatah is once again the instrument and the expression of a political debate within the Arab World that will only be resolved, finally, by the entire Arab World.

Israel plans to reverse declining arms exports

By Alan Elsner
 Reuter

LYDDA, Israel — Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), which accounts for a fifth of the country's exports, is releasing a new range of sophisticated weaponry onto the world arms market in the hope of reversing a decline in sales.

In the financial year 1981/82 IAI's exports were worth \$517 million and the company recorded a net profit of \$28 million, but the figures for the financial year just ended are expected to show a fall after a decade of growth.

Company officials attributed the decline in exports to an overvaluation of the Israeli shekel against the dollar and a general slump in the aviation market.

IAI's main factory is a sprawling complex between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. It employs 20,000 workers, including highly skilled technicians.

About 40 per cent of the company's sales are in non-military products, the most important being the Westwind Executive Jet and the Arava Cargo Plane.

Westwinds alone accounted for \$120 million in exports in the financial year 1981/82, nearly all to the United States. One official said that dropped by between 20 and 30 per cent last year.

At the latest MAC meeting last Saturday regular visitors noticed guards from the north were wearing a new badge.

In the past the soldiers have always worn round badges showing the portrait of North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung on the left side of the jacket.

Now they are wearing badges on the right with the slogan "three major revolutions."

The three revolutions is a movement initiated by Kim's son, Kim Jong-Il, and his followers, and the slogan was another indication that the younger Kim has gained strength as he is apparent to his father.

Experts said that all available evidence suggested that the son was becoming more and more acceptable to North Korean army and party leaders as Kim's successor.

ing the Allies' bitterly-fought landing at Anzio near Rome.

In the words of one British newspaper: "It was a task which required most of the qualities for which he has later been remarked: tactical skill, administrative ability and the capacity to kick people hard up the backside."

Labour Party politics have since been his only career.

As defence secretary from 1964 to 1970 and finance minister in 1974-79, he has spent much more time in office than Foot and is easily the most experienced man in Labour's leadership.

When James Callaghan stepped down after his 1979 election defeat, Healey was frontunner for the leadership, the candidate of those who support membership of the European Community and oppose the party's drift to a more leftist stance.

But his tough policies as finance



Korea's DMZ still tense after 3 decades

By Granville Watts
 Reuter

PANMUNJOM, Korea — A tough North Korean soldier barks out an order and guards snap to attention as Maj. Gen. Han Ju-Kyong strides forward to attend a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) in Panmunjom.

It is the 418th MAC meeting since the Korean war ended in 1953 and the experience is nothing new for Gen. Han.

He was a young lieutenant-colonel when the meeting began 30 years ago and he has been attending them since 1958.

With just a hint of weariness, Han trots out a list of familiar charges, mainly aimed at the 40,000 U.S. forces in South Korea.

He complains about intrusions into North Korean air space by the high-flying U.S. SR-71 reconnaissance planes and accuses the United States of bringing nuclear weapons into South Korea.

U.S. Rear-Admiral James Storms, the chief negotiator for the United Nations, responds ang-

riously that it was ridiculous for Han to keep repeating his accusations while denying there was anything illegal on his side of the buffer zone.

Storms, silver-haired and resplendent in his white naval uniform, said what was needed was a demilitarisation of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

The armistice agreement, which is only a ceasefire and not a peace pact, called for the DMZ to act as a buffer zone keeping both sides 4,000 metres (yards) apart.

Storms pointed out that the heavily armed forces were now within a few hundred metres of one another, a dangerous situation which could result in more frequent and serious incidents.

He said that hand-held ground-to-air missiles were among the illegal arms North Korea had recently introduced into the DMZ.

As the top brass talked inside a small light-blue building, tough North Korean soldiers, their knuckles white with tension, glared eyeball at tall American and South Korean guards across the narrow

strip of concrete that marks the military demarcation line.

Cameras clicked as both sides took photographs of each other.

Journalists, who are issued with light-blue U.N. arm bands, are allowed to step across the line and mingle with newsmen on the other side.

But the United Nations Command (UNC) makes correspondents sign a document warning them that "in the event an attempted abduction by the North Koreans of a press representative should occur, it is most important that UNC security personnel be made aware of such an attempt if the abduction attempt is to be foiled."

Just what would happen if such an attempt by the unpredictable North Koreans took place is anybody's guess.

Tension is always high in the joint security area, a circle 800 metres (yards) in diameter, because each side is permitted to have 3,500 military police at that spot, most of them with sidearms.

Provocative staring, fist-clenching and even spitting occur

exclamation she would "cut and run."

The boisterous hyperbole matches Healey's extrovert, sometimes rude personality, his bushy eyebrows, and his red, coarse-featured face.

But it sits oddly with other sides of his character.

Healey studied literature at Oxford's Balliol College, a place for the country's intellectual elite, and gained a distinguished degree.

He is a skilled amateur photographer. Friends say he has a vast range and depth of interest in books, art and music.

Healey's father was a teacher in the Yorkshire textile town of Bradford. His grandfather has been a tailor.

As a student Healey was, like many young intellectuals of the 1930s, a Communist, but later became firmly anti-Communist.

As an army major during World War II, he was beachmaster dur-

Healey takes bigger role in Labour campaign

By James Anderson
 Reuter

LONDON — The faltering election campaign of Britain's opposition Labour Party has drawn to centre stage the robust figure of Denis Healey, one of its sharpest brains and most forceful debaters.

After a bad start, in which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher increased her wide lead in the opinion polls, Labour's strategists face the prospect of a Conservative landslide.

In spite of high unemployment and the government's harsh economic policies, Labour leader Michael Foot, a 64-year-old leftist, has not dented Thatcher's standing with the voters.

Labour strategists have therefore begun to put their hopes more heavily on other party chiefs — and especially on Healey. Foot's 66-year-old deputy and main rival,

But party rightwingers will argue that, whatever disaster befalls on June 9, it would have been worse without Healey.

Certainly it would be less entertaining. Healey's devastating style is far the liveliest thing in the campaign.

It was Healey who called Thatcher a "bargain basement Boadicea" and said that an attack by Finance Minister Geoffrey Howe was like "being savaged by a dead sheep."

Attacking the government's rumoured choice of a road transport enthusiast to head the state-owned railways, he said it would be "like putting Dracula in charge of the bloodbank."

Conservative economic policies he calls "sado-monarchism". Near the end of the last parliament, he stung Thatcher into a shilly fury, breaking into her evasions about an election date with a grunted

exclamation she would "cut and run."

In the words of one British newspaper: "It was a task which required most of the qualities for which he has later been remarked: tactical skill, administrative ability and the capacity to kick people hard up the backside."

Labour Party politics have since been his only career.

As defence secretary from 1964 to 1970 and finance minister in 1974-79, he has spent much more time in office than Foot and is easily

Journey Into Imagination: A new fantasy ride



Two Epcot Centre visitors at Walt Disney World in Florida begin a spectacular 12-minute fantasy ride into the imagination. (Photo Press and Publication Service)

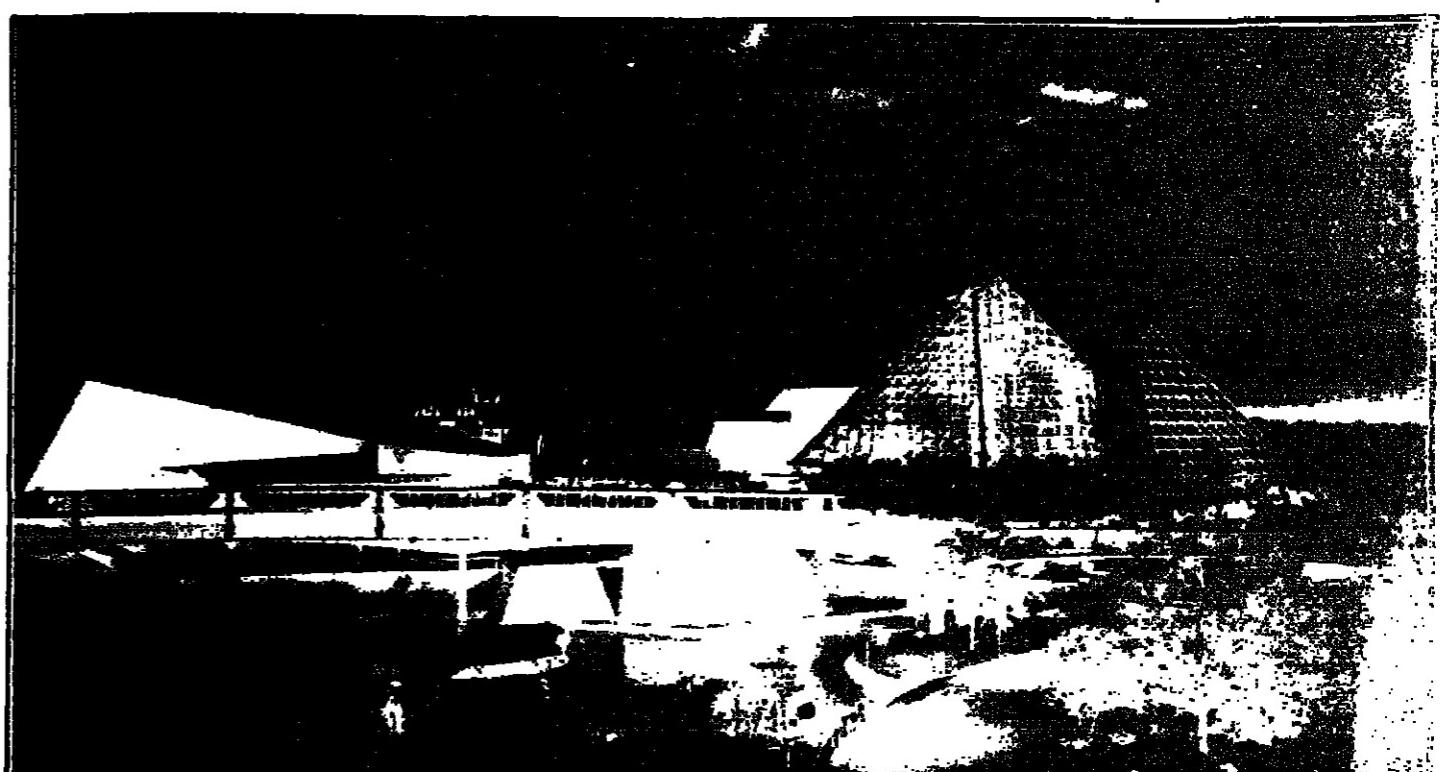
See it in full

A 12-minute fantasy ride-through attraction has opened for visitors to Walt Disney World's new Epcot Centre in Florida. The fantasy ride is part of the Eastman Kodak Company's (an American video-communications firm) futuristic pavilion, The Journey Into Imagination, one of the most popular Future World complex attractions at Epcot Centre.

Created by a team of Disney show designers, artists and engineers, the fanciful ride experience excites and entertains visitors through special effects, animated figures and props, and photographic and abstract imagery. Riding in seven-passenger, computer-controlled cars through a segment of the Kodak pavilion, visitors see a variety of imaginative impressions, including gothic ghosts, laser-light dancers, images and apparitions, changing colours and shifting forms.

Hosting the ride -- to the tune of a delightful story-telling song -- are two new characters developed by Disney: Dreamfinder, a red-bearded, top-hatted human adventurer; and his helper and friend, Figment, an impish miniature dragon. The characters appear as lifelike figures in a number of sets and as projected images in others.

Accommodating nearly 2,600 adults and children an hour on 92 vehicles that wind through eight distinct scenes, the ride reminds visitors that the key to imagination is "our childlike ability to dream." The ride proceeds through a fanciful dreamport, where ideas are stored, and on to five realms of creativity -- art, literature, per-



The journey into imagination, a popular attraction at Walt Disney World's new Epcot Centre in Florida, is housed in a striking pavilion with towering twin pyramids. (Photo Press and Publication Service)

forming arts, science and technology, and image technology. Fun and whimsy prevail as visitors see giant bell jars crackle with lightning, vehicles pass a polarised collage that appears to be fluid painting, words and letters spill out of a huge volcano, laser dancers perform and Dreamfinder conduct an orchestra.

With 70 special effects, the Journey Into Imagination pavilion

also houses a fantasy playground of the future. Image Works. The playground contains 11 different electronic and futuristic activity areas where visitors can apply their own imaginations at their own pace to write, paint, create sounds and music, change lights and colours and react to sensors. Using voice, touch or movement, visitors make music on the steaming tones, draw on the magi-

palettes, change colours in the rainbow tunnel, control giant kaleidoscopes and perform in Dreamfinder's School of Drama.

Another major attraction is the three-dimensional movie, "Magic Journeys." The special effects and spectacular realism of the 15-minute film shown in a 600-seat Magic Eye Theatre are the result of the first computer-generated graphics in three dimension.

-IDR/Photo

Trans-Sahara gas pipeline under study

By Richard Johns

Nothing could have been more predictable than the welcome given by Mr. Donald Hodel, the U.S. secretary of energy, to the Spanish proposal for a pipeline linking Nigeria with North Africa and, ultimately, Western Europe.

Tension between the U.S. and its European allies over the deal under which the Soviet Union would supply up to 40 billion cubic metres of gas via the Siberian pipeline by the end of the decade may have eased with the lifting of Washington's sanctions against the project. But the administration's hostility and concern over all its dependence on Russian gas remain, and the prospect of an alternative must look promising.

Nigeria is one of the most obvious sources of supply to meet the growing requirements of Western Europe in the 1990s, when indigenous output will be declining. It is moreover, desperately anxious to get a return on its gas which is now going to waste.

Nigeria is ranked 12th outside the Communist bloc in terms of proven gas reserves, a quarter of which are associated with oil output. About 90 per cent of current gas production is being flared.

Spanish proposal

The Spanish proposal, put for-

ward at an International Energy Agency meeting in Paris earlier May, is for a pipeline running from Spain to Algeria through Morocco, crossing the Mediterranean at the Straits of Gibraltar. A branch line would then run from Algeria to Nigeria.

The timing of Spain's initiative was significant, coming only two months after the rapprochement between Algeria and Morocco -- a development for which Mr. Felipe Gonzalez, Spain's prime minister, could take some credit.

The much shorter Straits of Gibraltar route, of 17 miles at a maximum depth of 900 feet, looks like a much better proposition, especially on grounds of cost. Linking an Algerian-Spanish line to eastern Andalucia, which has previously been studied by Algiers and Madrid.

Because transit across the Straits of Gibraltar had been ruled out politically, while also posing as yet unappraised technical difficulties, concentration had until recently been focused on a link between Beni Saf in Western Algeria and Almeria in Spain. Segments -- a joint venture between the Algerian state oil corporation Sonatrach, Enagas of Spain and Gaz de France -- finished sur-

veying a route in 1978.

Bechtel's study

Bechtel completed a feasibility study in 1981, concluding that it would be possible to lay a 120-mile pipeline at depths of up to 7,000 feet with established technology. But no accurate estimate of the cost has been made and the viability of a crossing in the Western Mediterranean is still very much in doubt.

The much shorter Straits of Gibraltar route, of 17 miles at a maximum depth of 900 feet, looks like a much better proposition, especially on grounds of cost. Linking an Algerian-Spanish line to eastern Andalucia, which has previously been studied by Algiers and Madrid.

The construction of a trans-Saharan facility would also enhance the possibilities of developing the gas resources of the In Salah region of central Algeria.

The idea of a trans-Sahara pipeline was discussed in 1972 by the Algerian government and ENI of Italy. In November 1981, the same Bechtel, with an obvious interest in its implementation, did an in-house analysis, concluding that such a pipeline appeared suf-

ficiently viable to warrant further study.

According to Bechtel, a 42-inch pipeline powered by 56 compressor stations and with a design capacity of 1.5 billion cubic feet per day could be constructed at a cost between \$8.5 billion and \$9.6 billion.

The lowest estimate related to the most direct route across the centre of Algeria and the highest, to the one going via Morocco to the Straits of Gibraltar. It was reckoned that the project could yield a discounted cash flow of 19 per cent on the basis of a well-head price of \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet plus transit fees through the various countries.

Nigeria has not yet expressed a view about the project. For several years, Lagos has been interested in a Liquified Natural Gas project under which 1.5 billion cubic metres per day, 30 per cent of it associated with production from the Bonny oil field and 70 per cent unassociated, would have been processed for export.

In 1981, when the estimated cost of this project had climbed to between \$10 billion and \$14 billion, purchasing commitments had not been obtained and Nigeria its-

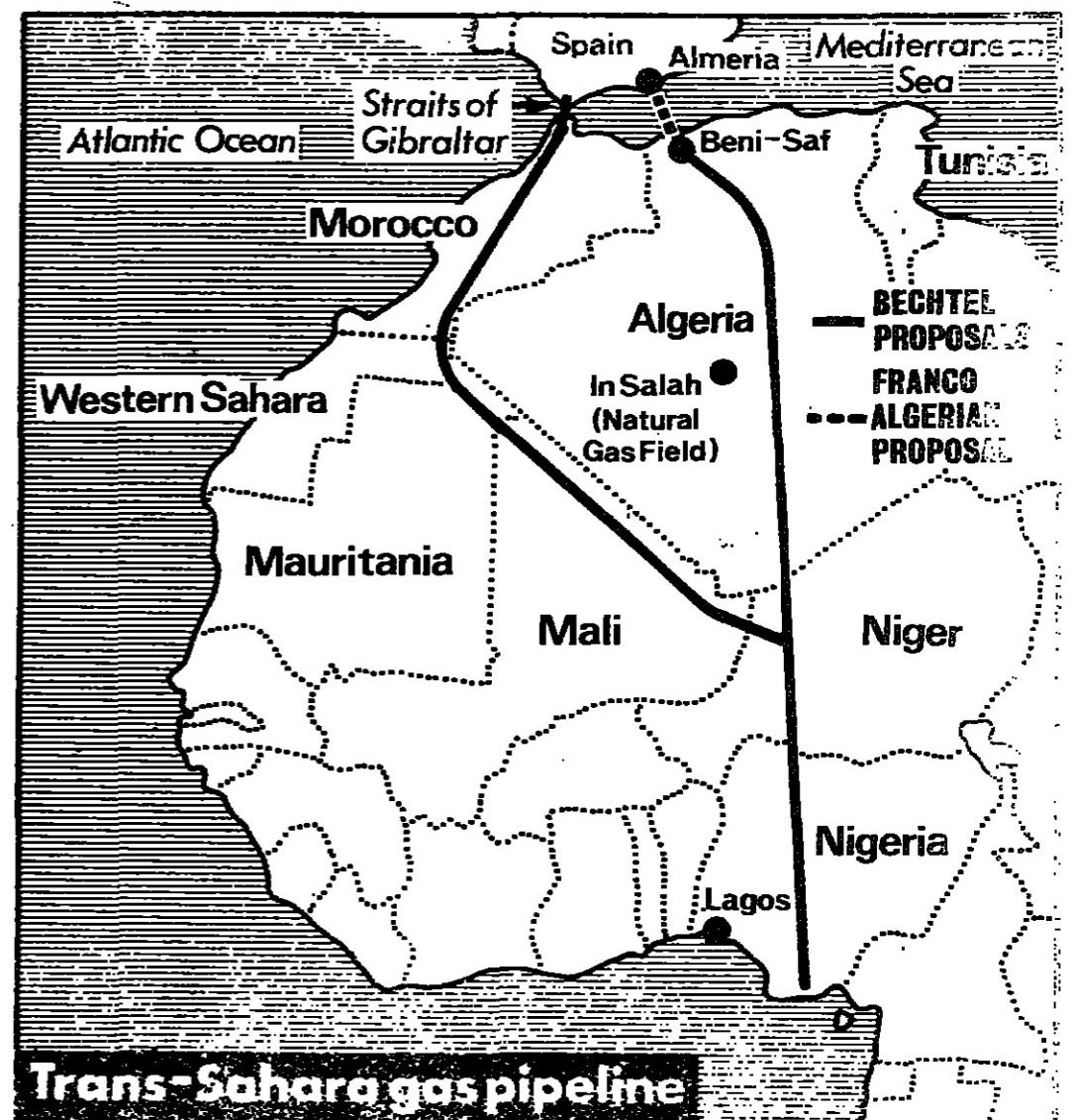
elf was running out of money. Phillips Petroleum and British Petroleum pulled out of the project. It was no coincidence that Bechtel did its analysis of the pipeline concept at this stage.

Nigeria is now going ahead with another LNG project half as large as the cancelled one. Technical and financial feasibility studies done by Arthur D. Little and First Boston are understood to be positive, and Lagos clearly gets a high priority on going ahead with a scheme that is more advanced than the pipeline idea. Purchasing commitments and financing have still to be arranged, however.

Transporting gas to Western Europe via a trans-Sahara pipeline might prove to be a more economically viable method and also a more secure one if it is assumed that the countries traversed have a vested interest in safeguarding the facility.

At the same time, however, it remains to be seen whether the Algerian-Moroccan rapprochement, promising though it may be, has yet gone far enough for the project to be considered a serious possibility.

-- Financial Times news feature



Trans-Sahara gas pipeline

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ... Koran
17:50 ... Censor
18:15 ... Heidi
19:00 ... Programme Review
19:10 ... Programme on Sports
20:00 ... News in Arabic
20:25 ... Special Programme
20:40 ... Arabic Series
21:55 ... Spotlights
22:00 ... Arabic Series
23:05 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ... French Programme
19:00 ... News in French
19:30 ... News in Hebrew
20:00 ... News in Arabic

20:30 Movie of the Week: "That Man Bolt" -- Fred Williamson
22:00 ... News in English
22:15 ... Dallas

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 5500 KHz, SW

07:00 ... Morning Show
07:30 ... News Summary
08:00 ... Morning Show
10:05 ... News Summary
12:00 ... Pop Session
12:25 ... News Summary
13:00 ... News Summary
13:05 ... Pop Session
14:00 ... News Bulletin
14:10 ... Instruments
14:30 ... In Concert
15:00 ... News Summary
16:00 ... Old Favourites
17:00 ... Science Report
18:00 ... News Summary
18:45 ... Top Twenty
19:00 ... News
19:30 ... Date with Star
20:00 ... Evening Show
21:00 ... News Summary
22:00 ... News Summary
23:00 ... News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Brotherhood

of Brass 06:45 Interlude 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00-24 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz For The Asking 09:00 24 Hours News 09:00-24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Orlando Gibbons 09:45 Network U.S. 10:00 News 10:00 Newsdesk 10:15 Studio International 10:30 Alternative Programs 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Interlude 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 Hermit 12:25 Diversions 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from London 13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sport 13:45 The Quartz 14:00 Sports Round-up 14:00-15:00 News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Network U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 Classic Serial 17:00 Radio Newsdesk 17:15 Outlook 18:00 Pageant of the Past 18:00 Commentary 18:15 Europe 18:45 Commentary 18:45 Cricket 19:00 24 Hours News 19:45 Merlin 19:45 Suez 19:45 Merlin 19:45 Soccer 19:45 Derby Preview 22:25 Football Club 22:25 Classic Serial 23:00 World News 23:00 The World Today 06:25 Scotland This Week 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:45 Commentary 01:45 Latin 03:00 Meridian

14:00 ... News Bulletin
14:30 ... Concert Hour
15:00 ... News Summary
16:00 ... Old Favourites
17:00 ... Science Report
18:00 ... News Summary
18:45 ... Top Twenty
19:00 ... News
19:30 ... Evening Show
20:00 ... News Summary
21:00 ... News
22:00 ... News Summary
23:00 ... News Headlines

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5065, 7200, 15205, 17225 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Diges

News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 News 18:30 Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 21:00 News 21:30 National Music USA 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Dateline/Focus 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Paintings by Munther Keilani at the Alia Art Gallery.

** "Recycling," an ecology exhibit, at the Goethe Institute.

FILM

** "Berlin Chamissoplatz," film in colour (subtitled in English) at the Goethe Institute at 9:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41493

Soviet Cultural Centre 41203

Spanish Cultural Centre 30777

Turkish Cultural Centre 665145

Haya Art Centre 667181

Human Youth City 41793

Y.W.C.A. 664251

Anman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library X43555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costume over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m., Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaa'f (Citadel Hill).

Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Ottoman artists.

Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

King Hussein Bin Talal Library: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Kings Palace: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

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Noah, Lloyd score contrasting victories in French Tennis Open

PARIS (R) — French tennis star Yannick Noah's victory in the French Open Tennis Championships and Chris Evert Lloyd's win in the women's tournament highlighted the diversity between the two games.

Noah, who became the first Frenchman to win his home grand slam tournament in 37 years when he beat defending champion Mats Wilander 6-2, 7-5, 7-6 in two hours and 24 minutes here Sunday, gained the title in a tense, brilliantly-played campaign.

By contrast Lloyd, who won her fifth French Open title and her fifteenth grand slam championship, barely seemed to raise a sweat against competition that was at best mediocre, winning with embarrassing ease her final against Mima Jausovec 6-1, 6-2.

The elimination of defending champion and top seed Martina Navratilova by U.S. teenager Kathy Horvath in the fourth round ended any serious challenge to Lloyd's chances of the title.

It also helped give Lloyd a crack at the one million dollar bonus being offered by the International Tennis Federation (ITF) for the first player, man or woman, to hold all four grand slam titles at once since September 15 last year.

Lloyd, who has never failed to reach at least the semifinals of every grand slam tournament she has entered, put it succinctly at a press conference after easily sweeping aside the challenge of third seed Andrea Jaeger in the semifinals.

McEnroe was another matter. After being out last year through injury, he was determined not to miss his chance this time.

Despite a nagging shoulder strain he made it, only to run into problems with officials, the crowds, the press and his own volatile temperament.

He clashed with the officials from the start. His first round match with unseeded Ben Testerman earned him a \$3,750 fine for shouting abuse at the umpire, kicking at a cameraman and smashing balls against the court backdroop.

Perhaps the knowledge that his total fines were now within \$2,000 of automatic suspension by the ruling Men's International Professional Tennis Players Council calmed him, for his remaining matches were uneventful.

But McEnroe's challenge, which had been at times brilliant and at times unbelievably bad, ended at the hands of Wilander, who calmly accepted a 1-6 first set defeat to win a four set victory before losing to Noah in the final.

"Marina and I are the top two women players in the world, and we are head and shoulders above the rest. Ninety eight per cent of the time we come through and the others are nowhere. I guess it is just a mental block for the other players."

For Noah, victory in front of a highly partisan 16,500 strong capacity centre court crowd was an emotional affair.

His aggressive, attacking game swamped the rather monotonous baseline approach of Wilander, and proved that it is possible to play exciting, volatile tennis on the clay courts of Roland Garros.

The American challenge failed again, and the failure of top seed Jimmy Connors and second seed John McEnroe — neither of whom has won the French Open — must give the seeding committee food for thought.

Connors had been doing well until he tumbled out in straight sets to unseeded Frenchman Chr-

istophe Roger-Vasselin, who in turn was dismissed with contemptuous ease by Noah in the semifinals.

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Alboreto of Italy wins 1st event of year at Detroit

DETROIT (R) — Veteran Formula One driver John Watson said he would have to be a street fighter to cut through the traffic on the roads of Detroit, and that is what he did in the city's second Grand Prix.

Watson, 37, from Northern Ireland, won the inaugural Detroit Grand Prix a year ago after starting from way behind. He drove almost as well Sunday to bring his McLaren from 21st starting position to third place.

Michele Alboreto of Italy in a Tyrrell won the event for his first triumph of the year and the second of his career. He was followed across the line by Keke Rosberg of Finland, who said "second place was the best I could do."

"I don't have any particular secret," Watson, a veteran of 144 Grand Prix races, said after Sunday's race.

"There's no logical answer why I can come from so far behind." Alboreto in a Tyrrell completed the 150-mile (241 km) race in one hour, 50 minutes, 53.669 seconds. Rosberg came in 7.7 seconds later

in a Williams.

The Italian said he was surprised by his victory, which came after Nelson Piquet of Brazil lost the lead with nine laps to go because of a puncture on his Brabham.

Piquet, the 1981 World Champion, managed to nurse his way to the pits, change tyres and drive to fourth place, which moved him within one point of the top in the championship standings.

Alain Prost of France, whose Renault finished eighth, clung to first place in the standings with 28 points.

"I'm going to have to be a real street fighter to get back in this one," Watson had said after he qualified 21st out of 26 cars.

Watson, who climbed to fifth in the standings, has a reputation for doing well on city streets. In addition to winning here last year after starting 17th, he won on the streets of Long Beach in March after qualifying 22nd.

"I was not happy with my practice and qualifying times," Watson said Sunday, because he found the course slippery.

But he patiently worked his way through a field led by Frenchman Rene Arnoux in a Ferrari. Piquet and Alboreto.

With five laps to go, Watson recorded the fastest lap of the race—covering the 2.5 mile (four km) circuit in one minute 47.668 seconds for an average speed of 83.59 miles per hour (134.5 kph).

That lap and Alboreto's time for the race were both records.

The Grand Prix teams now move to Montreal, the eighth stop of the 15-race season.

The turbocharged cars, such as Brabham, Renault and Ferrari, were expected to fare better there because the Montreal course is "faster."

Cars powered by the traditional Cosworth racing engine swept the first three places in Detroit, where the straights are short and the turns narrow.

The turbo teams said they were looking forward to next week's Canadian Grand Prix.

TENNIS TALK

Low, high, straight at you

By Maureen Stalla

LAST WEEK I discussed the basic technique of the backhand volley, a difficult shot. I want to go into more detail and explain low volleys, high volleys and those that come straight at you.

On low volleys, the face of the racket should be tilted back slightly, and the shot should be executed with a short punch forward. The racket face has to be tilted back to enable the ball to come up quickly so that it can clear the net. Low volleys are difficult because you have to get the ball up and over the net and still keep it in the court. My advice on low volleys is to recognise the difficulty involved, watch the ball closely, make a short punch at the ball and strive to hit it deep into your opponent's court—but not too hard.

On the high backhand volley, you do best to make contact in front of your body so that you can see the ball at all times, and try to punch the ball deep. This is a difficult shot for most players, so don't be a hero. Just get it back deep and prepare for the next shot. It is best to step forward with your front foot as you make your backhand volley in order to get some body weight into the shot. If you don't have time to take that step, at least be sure to keep the racket out in front of you and punch the ball.

Balls coming directly at you are usually coming so fast that the shot has to be basically a reflex action. If you have the time to choose a side, go with the one you feel is your stronger shot. By stepping to a side, you can get your body out of the way and thus be in a position to make a good volley off a potentially difficult shot.

On low backhand volleys, most good volleys go for depth to stay out of trouble, often sacrificing pace for safety. But on volleys higher than the net, the best players are very aggressive. They try to win the point outright off the high volley. Forget the cute angles and drop volleys; they are low-percentage shots, and you'll lose many more points than you'll win with them.

Coe starts season with a win

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Sebastian Coe opened his international season with a comfortable mile victory in an athletics match between Britain and the Soviet Union here Sunday. but

the throttle entering the final bend and eased 1.5 metres clear of the Soviet Union's European silver medalist Nikolai Kirov to win in four minutes 3.37 seconds.

It was his first mile since breaking the world record for the event 22 months ago. But the winning time was 16 seconds outside that world mark.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Malaysia steps up oil production

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia has stepped up oil production 20 per cent above its target for this year to compensate for revenue lost as a result of a drop in world oil prices, industry sources said Monday. The Southeast Asian nation expected to produce 300,000 barrels daily this year, they said, but was currently producing between 360,000 and 370,000 barrels a day.

IMF mission to revisit Venezuela

CARACAS (R) — Venezuela, seeking to reschedule some \$15.8 billion in foreign debts, has asked a mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to visit Caracas next month, President Luis Herrera said. "The purpose of the visit will be to discuss the economic situation with government officials in a serious, concrete and final form," Mr. Herrera told reporters. The mission is expected to arrive in the first week of July. An IMF mission visited Caracas in March and is now working on a final report on the economy.

NPC bears economic report

PEKING (R) — The annual session of China's National People's Congress (NPC) opened Monday with a long government work report by Premier Zhao Ziyang largely devoted to charting the country's economic progress over the past five years. Mr. Zhao said the instability caused by favouring heavy industry to the detriment of light industry and agriculture had been corrected, and the economy "has gradually moved onto a path of sound growth." He said the next five years, during which China will build the springboard for further expansion, would be the key to attaining the goal of quadrupling the value of industrial and agricultural output by the year 2000.

Israel drops tax proposal

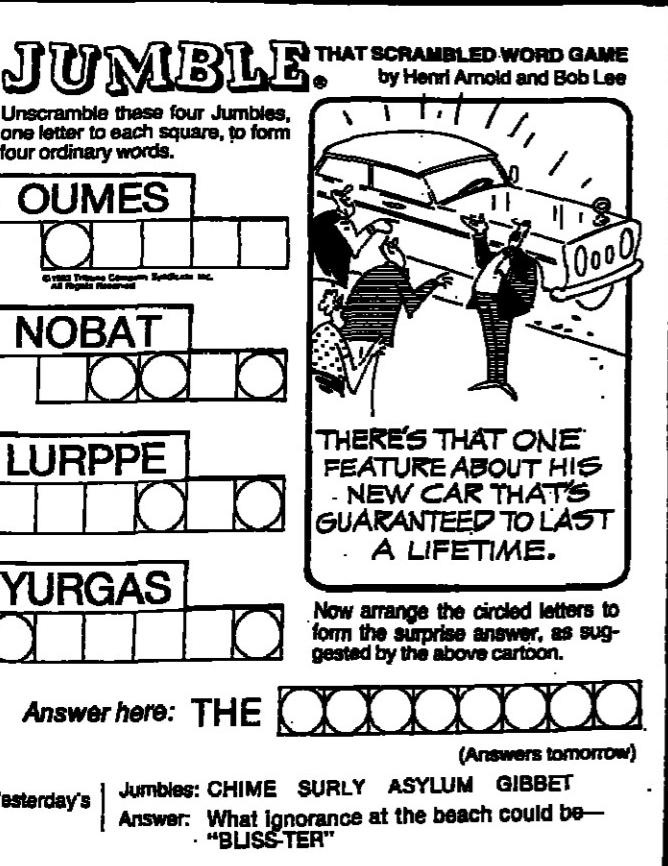
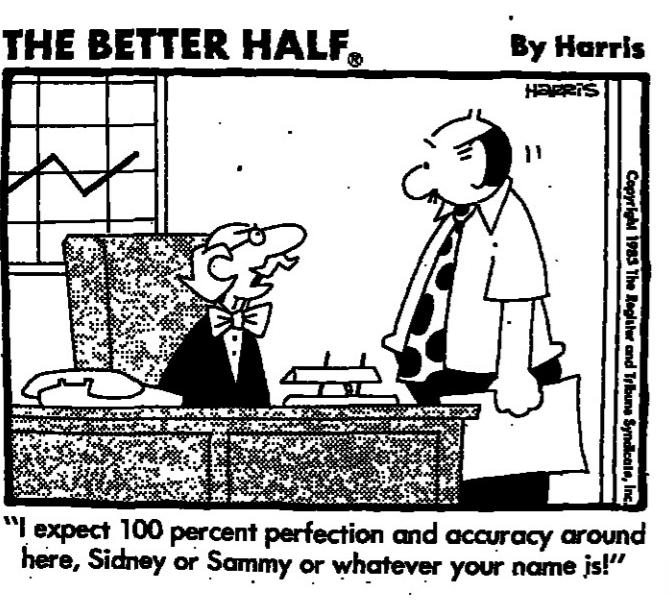
TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli finance ministry has dropped a plan to tax withdrawals from current bank accounts by three-tenths of one per cent, a ministry official said Sunday. The proposal had been made by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor as a means to raise funds to pay the cost of maintaining Israeli forces in Lebanon. The official said the proposal was abandoned after "a number of ministers had raised objections to it."

Virata dismisses solvency fears

NEW YORK (R) — Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata was quoted Sunday as saying that fears about Third World solvency were without foundation. "There is no problem of solvency," Mr. Virata said in an interview last week published in the latest issue of Newsweek magazine. "These countries have enough resources to eventually repay what they have borrowed. They just have to slow down a little bit now and have higher tax revenues to reduce their inflation." He said, "I would think that three or four years would enable them to turn around," he added, agreeing that some people were over concerned about the problems of Third World debts.

Lambdsdorff objects to Saudi code

RIYADH (R) — West German Economics Minister Otto Lambdsdorff said Sunday a Saudi Arabian ruling that foreign contractors employ Saudi subcontractors would have negative effects on the development of Saudi-German relations. The measure would also weaken international efforts against national economic protectionism, he told a news conference at the end of a two-day meeting of the Saudi-German economic commission in Riyadh. The Saudi ministry of economy decreed last March that foreign firms awarded development project contracts in the oil-rich kingdom should give at least 30 per cent of the work to Saudi subcontractors and also use Saudi banking, insurance and other services.



U.N. economic conference warned of general catastrophe

BELGRADE (R) — A global economic conference opened Monday with a warning from Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak that the arms race threatened the world with catastrophe.

Launching the sixth U.N. Conference on Trade And Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade, Mr. Spiljak contrasted the \$600 billion spent last year on arms with \$35 billion spent on development aid.

He called for efforts to check this tendency "which can only lead to a general catastrophe, unless we speedily make a turn and try hard to reach agreement."

Ministers and officials from more than 150 countries are taking part in the three-week UNCTAD session, which will seek solutions to developing countries' problems in trade, aid, finance and commodities.

Mr. Spiljak said the economies of developing and industrialised countries were interdependent and further stagnation in Third World development would hold up world recovery from recession.

Without urgent solutions to developing countries' problems, "we shall be drawing nearer at an ever accelerating pace to the collapse of the key elements of the system, in particular, in the field of finance and payments," he said.

He singled out Third World debts, totalling more than \$600 billion, as the most acute problem.

Its solution "should facilitate the continuity of economic growth and development within a comprehensive, just and multilateral framework," he said.

Mr. Spiljak said the constantly widening gap between rich and poor countries was a danger for the whole world.

He listed low commodity prices, protectionism, high debt, high equipment prices, high interest rates and increasing difficulty of access to capital markets as key problems which had led the Third World into "an almost desperate situation."

The three-week UNCTAD is the chief economic conclave for Third World nations, which will press demands made in other forums, such as the non-aligned summit in New Delhi last March, for global negotiations to reform world trade and finance in a "new international economic order."

They will also seek short-term emergency action on commodities, debt, aid and trade involving the United States and other Western nations which are sympathetic to their plight but appear unwilling to make major concessions to ease it.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Sunday night he felt the atmosphere was favourable for developing and industrialised countries to search for common solutions to economic problems.

He said the recent Williamsburg summit of seven leading Western industrial nations had shown "a degree of understanding" of the issues.

But Mrs. Indira Gandhi said last week the West had failed at the summit to respond to Third World proposals for restructuring the world economy.

The U.S. is cool towards UNCTAD, which it sees as a useful forum for exchanging views rather than one which should make resolutions that could lead to radical changes in the world financial and economic system.

Washington is opposed to rebuilding the system and considers existing bodies like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, which Western nations dominate, as the right ones for tackling issues such as the Third World's \$600 billion of debt.

At Williamsburg, leaders of the

U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan said they would give special attention to development aid.

Western nations currently give the Third World only half the U.N. aid target of 0.7 per cent of national output.

The "big seven" said they would take part in UNCTAD conference with "understanding and cooperation" but made no specific pledges.

Other Western nations, and especially the Netherlands, are expected to push for special action programmes to help the 36 least developed countries, most of which are in Africa.

European diplomats see the economic demands of the developing nations as more realistic, pragmatic and well-prepared than they were at the last UNCTAD, at Manila in 1979, and say this could help achieve results.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mainly firmer, although the proximity of Thursday's U.K. general election meant a quiet market and prices moved in a narrow range after early changes.

Dealers said: At 1500 the F.T. Index was up 3.6, back above the 700 mark at 702.0.

Leading industrialists mostly showed gains, with the market underpinned by expectations of a Conservative election victory and by sterling's strength, they said. Electricals and banks were particularly firm.

Government bonds firmed by as much as 2½ points in long dates.

Gold was lower and North Americans quietly mixed.

Short dated bonds gained 1 point and, shortly after the opening, the government broker ceased supplying the 10½ per cent convertible 1987 tap stock at Friday's part paid £20½ price and offered the issue at £20¼, dealers said.

Press comment and overseas buying pushed electricals Plessey and Standard Telephone 23p and 12p firmer respectively, dealers said, while Reckitt and Coleman rose 15p at 453. In banks, Midland and Natwest gained 13p apiece. Tilling was unchanged at 226 and bur 2p firmer at 426, while P and O added 2p at 210.

Among other leaders, ICI gained 6p at 466 and Beecham rallied to end unchanged at 573 ex-dividend. Oils were lower.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5847/57	U.S. dollars	1.5847/57
One U.S. dollar	1.2341/44	Canadian dollars	1.2341/44
	2.5650/60	West German marks	2.5650/60
	2.8820/30	Dutch guilders	2.8820/30
	2.1170/80	Swiss francs	2.1170/80
	51.23/27	Belgian francs	51.23/27
	7.7110/40	French francs	7.7110/40
	1520.00/1521.00	Italian lire	1520.00/1521.00
	240.25/40	Japanese yen	240.25/40
	7.6290/6340	Swedish crowns	7.6290/6340
	7.2250/2300	Norwegian crowns	7.2250/2300
	9.1750/1800	Danish crowns	9.1750/1800
One ounce of gold	408.50/409.00	U.S. dollars	408.50/409.00

Greek economy seen growing despite bad start to 1983

ATHENS (R) — Despite a poor set of economic figures for the year's first quarter, the Greek government Monday predicted a pick-up in growth to 1.5 per cent for 1983.

Exports in January-March dropped to \$790 million from \$1.18 billion in the same 1982 period, while the surplus on invisible trade fell to \$573 million from \$774 million. Economy Minister Gerassimos Arsenis told a press conference.

In move designed to attract foreign currency back to Greece, Arsenis announced that Greeks resident here would soon be allowed to hold local foreign currency savings accounts.

Up to now, only Greeks resident abroad could keep foreign currency accounts in Greece. Many residents keep foreign currency accounts abroad so as to avoid suffering from fluctuations in the value of the drachma.

The minister also released a document outlining the philosophy that the socialist Greek government would follow in economic policy over the next five years.

Arsenis said he pinned his hopes for a better economic performance in the second half of this year on a delayed effect of the 15.5 per cent devaluation of the drachma in January. The expected 1.5 per cent boost in gross domestic product compares with a rise of only 0.2 per cent last year.

Kuwaiti assembly approves \$11.2b budget for '83-'84

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's National Assembly Monday approved 1983-84 budget of 3.27 billion dinars (\$10.4 billion). Mr. Hamad added.

Ten per cent of the annual budget is always put aside for what is called a future generation reserve, which is drawn on in times of need.

Mr. Hamad said out revenue accounting for about 40 per cent of Kuwait's income, was set at 2.78 billion dinars (\$4.5 billion) after 2.96 billion dinars (\$10.1 billion) last year, reflecting the oil glut and fall in oil prices.

The minister said without elaborating that the cuts agreed by the assembly involved various sectors of the economy.

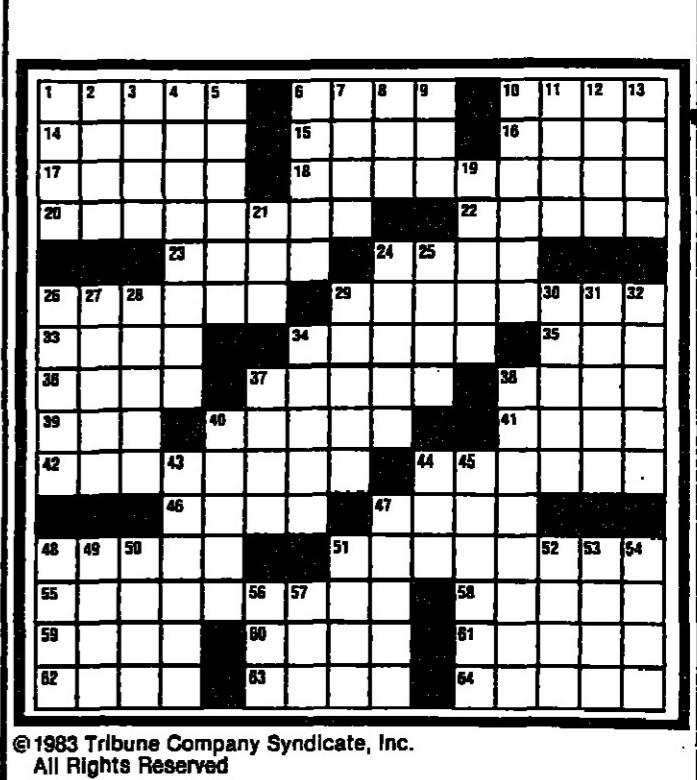
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THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	28	Inflatable craft	55	Beyond range
1 Ring gems	33	Nick's wife	58	Wine measure
6 Unusual	34	Adversary	59	Those against
10 Motor	35	culpa	60	Part of USAF
14 eccentricities	36	Waste allowance	61	Norse goddess of love
15 Alt: Fr.	37	"Pyle"	62	Boundary
16 Theaters of old	38	Furnished	63	Trueheart
17 "And what's —?"	40	Bushed	64	English sand mounds
18 Swimmers' watchman	41	Quechuan	65	Cossacks
20 Cousin to Mae West	42	Lifesaving device	66	Racetrack
22 See eye to eye	44	Roof support	67	Java almond
23 Nota —	46	Layers	68	That
24 Volcanic effluent	47	Cause of harm	69	Bankhead film
26 Have the means for	48	Graph	70	Eleanor — opera star
	51	Diver's rope	71	Moon valley
			72	Landed
			73	Ump
			74	Acinted, old style
			75	Bustards and buzzards
			76	Thane's group
			77	Take on
			78	Some
			79	Eye part
			80	Hawaiian state bird
			81	Have — for
			82	Good painting
			83	Strive

ABIEE	SGIT	MESNE
BOUGHT	IIRE	EXPTEL
CAIRNS	MEAN	SIN
CHIRP	THAT	TUNE
CLIPPER	POUSE	RILLE
COPIES	NETTED	TELE
CREED	POSE	BONSTS
CREW	SMART	GATE
CREWLET	SIGHISM	AWF
DAVID	DAS	RAZ
DAVIDSON	DIRT	NEARS
DAVIS	SKY	ABET

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



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Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



WORLD

Iraq publishes details of attempts on Saddam's life

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq's President Saddam Hussein has survived seven assassination attempts over the past 15 years, his intelligence chief says in a newly-released book.

Barzani Tikriti, who is also Hussein's brother, says in his book titled simply "Attempts to Assassinate President Saddam Hussein" that the first try was made in January 1969 and the latest early last year.

The 188-page book published by Al-Dar Al-Arabiya (Arab Printing Press, Baghdad) has just gone on public sale in Iraq.

Mr. Tikriti accuses several organisations and states of implication in the various attempts, including the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad, Iran, Syria, the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood and Iraq's underground Al-Daawa (the call) party.

The book says that among those

involved were two former prime ministers, a deputy prime minister and several cabinet members who had also belonged to Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC).

Saddam Hussein now 45, played a prominent role in the coup and was number two to President Bakr until becoming president on the latter's retirement for health reasons in 1979.

Mr. Tikriti says the second plot in December 1970 was masterminded by an American and involved the CIA, Iranian intelligence, Israeli intelligence and the Kurdish rebel leader Mustapha Barzani.

The Iraqi intelligence chief said the ranks of the plotters had been infiltrated and they were all rounded up on the day they planned to carry out their coup.

He said the next assassination plot was led by the former director-general of Iraqi security, Nazim Gizar, in June 1973.

Other senior Iraqi officials were involved in the attempt, which was

to have been carried out when then President Bakr and Hussein returned from a visit to Bulgaria.

The plot was foiled due to a mistake in timing and a loss of nerve by the man named as the assassin when he saw extra security guards at the airport.

Mr. Tikriti blames other assassination attempts on the Muslim brotherhood, who he said had planned to kill President Hussein when he visited a Baghdad hospital in August 1979, and on Al-Daawa Party members who planned their attempt for July 1980.

He said one intelligence agent was killed by a grenade explosion as security men closed in to capture the Al-Daawa plotters. Al-Daawa is a pro-Iranian Shi'ite organisation fighting for an Islamic republic in Iraq.

For the most recent attempt, early last year, he accuses a Syrian agent.

Kashmir looks for victor amidst charges of rigging

SRINAGAR, Kashmir (R) — Counting started Monday in the Himalayan mountain state of Jammu and Kashmir after fighting and charges of vote rigging during local assembly elections.

Dozens of people were hurt in brawling during polling. But police said voting in most parts of India's sensitive frontier state bordering Pakistan and China went off without a hitch.

Spokesmen for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party reported clashes in several parts of the capital, Srinagar.

Full results will not be available until Wednesday, election officials said.

The Congress and the Kashmir-based National Conference Party, which has ruled the predominantly Muslim state for the past eight years, made rival allegations of vote-rigging in several constituencies, particularly in Srinagar.

There were also conflicting accounts of the numbers injured. The Congress claimed up to 250 casualties among its supporters but independent reports said about 50 people were hurt.

The play, written by and starring Harvey Fierstein, was an upset victor, beating this year's winner of the Pulitzer Prize for drama, "Night Mother," by Marsha Norman and the widely acclaimed British play, "Plenty" by David Hare.

The Tony award for best choreography went to Tommy Tune and Thommie Walsh for "My One And Only," the Gershwin musical starring Tune and the British actress Twiggy.

Trevor Nunn, director of "Cats," based on T.S. Eliot's poems about cats, was named best director of a musical.

T.S. Eliot won the Tony award for best book for a musical for "Cats," even though he died in 1965, years before anyone dreamed of making his children's book "Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats" into a musical.

The man who did that, British composer Andrew Lloyd-Webber, won the Tony for the most outstanding original score of the season for "Cats" and he immediately thanked Mr. Eliot, whose words were used for all the lyrics in the play.

Delhi fire traps dozens

NEW DELHI (R) — About 30 people were feared trapped in a blazing 13-storey office block in west Delhi Monday after helicopters swooped in to rescue survivors.

Police said most of the 250 people inside the building fled to safety or were saved by air force helicopters hovering just above the roof.

At least 40 people were treated for injuries, but police were not sure whether there were any casualties among the people still in the building, called Gopala Towers.

The fire was first signed in 1948 after the Soviet Union and Finland had fought two wars.

The cause of the fire, which apparently started in the basement, was not immediately known.

Many survivors were evacuated from the roof by a rope ladder linked to a neighbouring building.

Fire brigade officials said one firefighter was feared to have been killed while rescuing people from the seventh floor.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported that some people still trapped on the roof had managed to send a written message to firemen asking for water to quench their thirst.

Some were reported to have fainted from a combination of heat from the blaze and from the scorching sun.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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AVOID HIM LIKE THE PLAGUE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ 6
♥ K Q 62
♦ K 8 43
♦ K J 9 6

WEST EAST
♦ Q J 9 8 5 3 ♦ 7 4 2
♥ 7 5 3 ♥ A 10 9 8
♦ 7 ♦ A J 1 0 6
♦ 7 5 3 ♦ 8 2

SOUTH
♦ A K 1 0
♥ J 4
♦ Q 9 5 2
♦ A Q 1 0 4

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 NT Pass 2 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♦.

Some defenders are eager to adversely affect your financial well-being. The prudent course is to give them a wide berth.

North-South reached their optimum contract in straightforward fashion. When his Stayman inquiry elicited the information that South did not have a four-card major suit, North briefly considered probing for an alternative contract in one of his minors. However, since this course risked a possible partnership misunderstanding, North decided to settle for the no trump game.

That was no snap after West led a spade honor. Declarer had only six fast

tricks, and the enemy held the aces in the suits declarer would have to develop for his contract. In addition, declarer would have to strive to keep East off lead until he had developed three tricks, because he could not stand a lead through his spade tenace.

However, careful technique prevailed. Declarer won the ace of spades, cashed the ace of clubs and overtook the queen of clubs with the king. Now he led a low heart from dummy. If West held the ace and won the trick, he would not be able to continue the spade attack without yielding declarer his ninth trick.

As the cards lie, East has the ace of hearts, but he could not afford to rise with that card—that would have given declarer three heart tricks and his contract. When the jack of hearts won, declarer crossed back to the table by overtaking the ten of clubs with the jack and now led a diamond. Since East would again be giving declarer his ninth trick, he had to duck again.

With two red tricks in the bank to go with his six tricks in the blacks, declarer simply continued by leading a heart to the king. That was his ninth trick (he still had a club entry to dummy's high heart) and a just reward for careful play.

S. Africa reprieves 3 blacks

CAPE TOWN (R) — Three South African blacks condemned to death for high treason have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, but three others will be executed on Thursday. State President Marais Viljoen announced Monday.

All six men were members of the banned African National Congress (ANC).

The three reprieved Monday

were sentenced to hang in 1981 for attacking a secret oil-from-coal installation and other guerrilla raids, including one on a Johannesburg police station.

The Christian Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment and the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International had organised an international campaign to save the six men from execution.

Flames could be seen on the sixth floor as 40 fire engines fought to put out the fire still raging five hours after it broke out at 11:30 a.m.

Greek communist army leader returns home after 34 years exile

By Bruce Clark
Reuter

ATHENS — Newly returned from 34 years' exile in the Soviet Union, the man who commanded the communists in Greece's 1946-49 Civil War is as energetic and politically active as ever.

Aged 77, and suffering from a cataract as well as chronic asthma, Markos Vafiades has seemingly never stopped giving interviews and meeting fellow leftists since he returned seven weeks ago from the Soviet city of Penza, where he spent most of his exile working in a wheat factory.

He has been urging Greece's two rival Communist Parties to unite, calling for reconciliation among all Greeks and giving new details about a Civil War which is widely agreed to have been the most tragic episode in modern Greek history.

Papandreou's amnesty

Mr. Vafiades is the best-known figure to have taken advantage of a decision announced last Christmas day by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to let Civil War refugees return freely from the Soviet bloc states where they fled.

The Socialist prime minister made the announcement as part of

his policy of trying to heal the so-called "national split" between left and right that has marked post-war Greece.

Mr. Vafiades himself says he wholeheartedly back that policy, and he is encouraged by the reconciliation that has already taken place.

"Time is steadily taking away the bitterness and hatred — a spirit of unity is beginning to move forward," he said in Salonika this week, answering questions submitted by Reuters.

"The reparation of the refugees will contribute even more to the healing of the split — it means a whole chapter is closing."

30,000 refugees abroad

Mr. Vafiades is concerned that many of the 30,000 refugees living in the Eastern bloc when Mr. Papandreou made his decision are still unable to return because Athens has yet to agree on the transfer of their pensions with the states involved.

But in general, he said, "the refugees will certainly help bridge the national division — they're returning with new ideas and a new mentality."

He has proposed a meeting with Gen. Thrysoulous Tsakolatos, who commanded the government forces against him, and the general has agreed in principle.

Salvadorean rebels destroy one more vital communications centre

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean leftist guerrillas have destroyed a second communications centre within a week and cut national and international communications in the eastern half of the country, the insurgent radio said Sunday night.

The rebel broadcasting station, Radio Venceremos (we shall overcome), said saboteurs destroyed with bombs and fire the Pacaya communications complex on the top of the Charpastrasse volcano in the eastern province of San Miguel.

It said the guerrillas killed 15 and captured three of the 670 government troops guarding the complex in a pre-dawn raid Sunday.

Radio Venceremos said the entire eastern half of El Salvador was without telephone, telex and television services.

The attack on the complex followed a raid last week in which guerrillas overran an important military communications station on the Cacaguatique volcano in the eastern Morazan Province.

The guerrillas held the station until last Friday. Military spokesman said government troops retook the peak on Saturday.

The guerrillas radio also said that in five days of fighting around the volcano, guerrillas killed or wounded 390 government troops.

It said that with the destruction of the two stations, military communications were "seriously affected" in the entire eastern half of the country, where guerrilla forces were strongest.

Radio Venceremos said the entire eastern half of El Salvador was without telephone, telex and television services.

Spokesmen for the Salvadorean state communications company, Antel, were not available for comment. U.S. television network representatives in El Salvador said Antel had confirmed the attack. The networks were unable to transmit their videotape to the U.S. through the station.

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